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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/566,883	05/15/2008	Shogo Marui	64788(70820)	9965
21874 7590 03/04/2009 EDWARDS ANGELL PALMER & DODGE LLP			EXAMINER	
P.O. BOX 55874			KIFLE, BRUCK	
BOSTON, MA 02205			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1624	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/04/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/566,883	MARUI ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Bruck Kifle	1624
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication.
 Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailir earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 		
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 № This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	s action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	awn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examina 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposed as a composition and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and the correct of the control of the correct of the control of the correct of the correct of the control of the correct of the correc	cepted or b) objected to by the lead rawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ction is required if the drawing(s) is objection.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). sected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	nts have been received. Its have been received in Applicationity documents have been received Bu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) D Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>06/06, 10/08</u> .	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	nte

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- i) The term "substituted" without saying which substituents are intended is indefinite. One skilled in the art cannot say which substituents are permitted and which ones are not.
- ii) The group "substituted aromatic ring" is indefinite because it is not known how many atoms make up the ring, which atoms are present and what kind of a ring (monocyclic, bicyclic, spiro, fused) is intended.
- iii) The nature of the "divalent hydrocarbon group" at X³ is unclear. Is this group cyclic, chain, saturated, etc.? How many carbon atoms are permitted?
- iv) The optionally esterified or amidated carboxyl group is unclear. Is only an alkyl group intended or is there more? Also, in the amidated carboxyl group, is the group -C(O)-NH₂ intended or are substituents allowed on the nitrogen? A clarification is required.
- v) Are compounds in claims 12-14 compounds of claim 1?
- vi) It is unclear what the prodrug of claim 15 looks like. Research is required to arrive at a prodrug. It is improper to require research to determine the scope of a claim.
- vii) In claim 16, is a pharmaceutical composition intended or is this just the compound? A pharmaceutical composition necessarily requires a carrier.
- viii) Claims 17-22 require the presence of additional active ingredients. This changes the scope of the permitted claims in this national stage application. Note that compounds, corresponding

compositions, a method of use and a process of making that are of the same scope are considered to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1, 37 CFR 1.475(d).

ix) Claim 23 is an independent claim or an improper dependent claim. Applicants need to make this claim independent and include all of the limitations within the claim.

Claims 29-33 provide for the use of a compound, but, since the claims do not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 29-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example Ex parte Dunki, 153 USPO 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The how to use portion of the statute has not been addressed. This means that Applicants must teach the skilled practitioner, in this case a physician, how to treat a given subject. The physician clearly must know what disease and what symptoms are to be treated. In this case, Applicants have not provided what is being treated by claim 24, who the subject is, how one can identify said subject (i.e. how one can identify a subject in need), given no specific dose, given no specific dosing regimen, given no specific route of administration, and do not specify what diseases or symptom they intend to treat.

Patent protection is granted in return for an enabling disclosure of an invention, not for vague intimations of general ideas that may or may not be workable. Tossing out the mere germ of an idea does not constitute enabling disclosure. Genentech Inc. v. Novo Nordisk 42 USPQ2d 1001.

As the Supreme Court said in *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 USPQ at 696: "a patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion." As U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals stated *In re Diedrich* 138 USPQ at 130, quoting with approval from the decision of the board: "We do not believe that it was the intention of the statutes to require the Patent Office, the courts, or the public to play the sort of guessing game that might be involved if an applicant could satisfy the requirements of the statutes by indicating the usefulness of a claimed compound in terms of possible use so general as to be meaningless and then, after his research or that of his competitors has definitely ascertained an actual use for the compound, adducing evidence intended to show that a particular specific use would have been obvious to men skilled in the particular art to which this use relates."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bruck Kifle whose telephone number is 571-272-0668. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays from 8:30 AM -6:00 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson can be reached on 571-272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Bruck Kifle/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 1624

BK

February 28, 2009